URLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the RENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to offered for sale

Therefore, I, James Monnor, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz: On the first Monday in January next for the

Townships No. 46 to 52 in range 19 township 53 48 to 52 and 2 20

fract'l township 53 3 21, 22, 23 On the first Monday in March next, for the

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 On the first Monday in May next, for the

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 14 & 15 excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools,

and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regu-

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for pay ment. August 7-58t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the ceveral Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Ope-lousas, in the state of Louisiana. for the dispo-sal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz. On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No.

Land 2 South Of the base line in \$123456 1 and 2 North Ranges: \$123456 3 North 3 North West of the principal meridian.
On the first Monday in Pebruary next, for

the sale of Townships 4 south 5 south Of the base line in 3 4 5 678910 south Ranges 456 11 south

West of the principal meridian Excepting the land reserved by law for the sup port of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular nu-

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighter JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and sen their accounts to the General Land Office for

A Map of the above Land District is prepa ring, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Cik.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map. June 24-20t.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passer on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for oth er purposes," the President of the U. States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when sur-

Therefore, I, JAMES MONNOE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered or sale Townships numbered 9 tot 6 lusive in range 5 9 to 10 in

10 to 16 in except such lands as have been reserved by haw for the support of schools, and for other

oses. The land shall be offered for sale n regular numerical order, commencing with he lowest number of section, township and

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash ington, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President : J. MEIGS. Commisssioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the aws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next, and

end their bills to the General Land Office for

August 7-21t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United State is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be of-

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, vir At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, Feb. ruary and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townhips shall be offered at each sale, commend ing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in he said territory, on the first Monday in Sep tember and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each s.le: The first to be in a square form, and to include th seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will dmit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other p

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissiser of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are author, ised to publish the laws of the United States-will insert the above once a week till April ext, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

The map of the above Lands may be had previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for JOHN GARDENER, Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

May 22, 1818-45t

Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 25, 1818. als will be received at the office of the commissary General of Subsistence, until the Oth day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows, viz.

1st. At Boston. 753 barrels pork 1562 bushels pease or beans 2009 barrels of flour 350 do. of whiskey 125 cwt. of soap 5250 lbs. of candles

219 bushels of salt 3500 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; onethird on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

2d. At New-York. 428 barrels of pork 893 bushels of pease or beans 1148 barrels of flour

200 do. of whiskey 71 cwt. of soap 3000 lbs. of candles 125 bushels of salt

2000 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one nird on the 1st day of October, 1819; and ne remainder on the 1st day of February,

3d. At Plaladelphia. 160 barrels of pork 335 bushels of pease or beans 430 barrels of flour

75 do. of whiskey 27 cwt. of soap 1125 lbs. of candles 47 bushels of salt 750 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February,

4th. At Bultimore. 857 barrels of pork 1786 bushels pease or beans 2296 barrels of flour 400 do. of whiskey 143 cwt. of scap 6000 lbs. of candles

4000 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of February.

5th. At Norfolk, Virginia, 267 barrels of pork 558 bushels of pease or beans 717 barrels of flour 125 do. of whiskey 45 cwt. of soap 1875 lbs. of candles 78 bushels of salt

1250 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February,

6th. At Charleston, S. C. 53 barrels of pork 112 bushels of pease or besits 144 barrels of flour

9 cwt. of soap 375 lbs. of candles 16 bushels of salt

250 gallons of vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March,

7th. M. Abeny, N. York.
64 barrels of pork
134 bushels of pease or beans 134 bushels of pease or 172 barrels of flour 30 do. of whiskey 11 ewt of soap 450 lbs. of candles 19 bushels of salt

300 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-

8th. At Springfield, Mass. 51 barrels of pork
107 bushels of pease or beans
133 barrels of flour

24 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 360 lbs. of candles 215 bushels of salt

40 gallons of vinegar
One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819;
one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819;
and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-

9th. At Carlisle, Penn. 51 barrels of pork 107 bushels of pease or beans 138 barrels of flour

24 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 360 lbs. of candles 15 bushels of salt

240 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 ne-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa

10th. At Pittsburgh, Penn. 85 barrels of pork 179 bushels of pease or beans 230 barrels of flour 40 do. of whiskey 14 cwt. of soap 600 lbs. of candles

25 bushels of salt 400 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februaгу, 1820.

11th. At Newport, Ky. 11th. At Newport, Ay.
64 barrels of pork
134 bushels of pease or beans
172 barrels of flour
30 do. of whiskey
11 cwt of soap

450 lbs. of candles 12 bushels of salt 300 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa

ry, 1820. 12th. At Fort Hawkins, Georgia. 107 barrels of pork 223 bushels of pease or beans 287 barrels of flour

50 do. of whiskey 18 cwt. of soap 750 lbs. of candles

31 bushels of salt 500 gallons of vines One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-

13th. At Plattsburg. 128 barrels of pork 268 bushels of pease or beans

344 barrels of flour 60 do. of whiskey 21 cwt, of soap 900 lbs. of candles

8 bushels of salt 600 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819

one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa

14th. At Sackett's Harbor 385 barrels of pork 804 bushels of pease or beans 1033 barrels of flour

180 do. of whiskey 64 cwt. of soap 2700 lbs. of candles 113 bushels of salt

1800 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 1st day of Decem

15th. At Magara. 107 barrels of pork 223 bushels of pease or beans 287 barrels of flour

50 do. of whiskey 88 cwt. of soap 750 lbs. of candles 31 bushels of salt

500 gal'ons of vinegar Ouc-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 1st day of Decen ber, 1819.

16th. At Detroit. 1378 barrels of pork 2871 bushels of pease or beans 3691 barrels of flour 643 do. of whiskey 230 cwt. of soap

1025 cwt. of bacon

9645 lbs. of candles 402 bushels of salt One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 20th day of Septem 17th. At St. Louis.

689 barrels of pork 2871 bushels of pease or beans 2343 barrels of corn meal 1582 do. of flour 230 cwt. of soap 9645 lbs. of candles 402 bushels of salt 6430 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the first day of Octo-

18th. At Arkansas. 40 cwt. of bacon 27 barrels of pork 112 bushels of pease or beans 91 barrels corn meal

25 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 375 lbs. of candles 16 bushels of salt 250 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819

and the remainder on the 1st day of Decem er, 1319.

40 cwt. of bacon
27 barrels of pork
112 bushels of pease or beans
91 barrels of corn meal
61 do. of flour
25 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
575 lbs. of candles
16 bushels of salt

16 bushels of salt 250 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 1st day of Dece ber, 1819.

20th. At Baton Rouge. 128 cwt. of bacon 86 barrels of pork 357 bushels of pease or beans 292 barrels of corn meal 197 do. of flour 80 do. of whiskey 29 cwt. of soap 1200 lbs. of candles 50 bushels of salt

800 gallons of vinegar One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819 one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of March 1820.

21st. At New-Orleans. 1652 cwt. of bacon 1110 barrels of pork 4625 bushels of pease or beans 3776 barrels of corn meal 2549 do. of flour 1036 do. of whiskey 370 cwt. of soap 15,540 lbs. of candles

648 bushels of salt
10,360 gallons of vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819
one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819 one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of March

Pork, pease, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure vessels; and the soap and candles in boxes of a convenient size for transportation.

The privilege is reserved to the United

States of increasing or diminishing the quanti-ties to be delivered, and of changing the pe-riods of delivery; on giving, previously, sixty days' notice to the contractors.

The contractors to be liable for the expenses

of inspection, and for the safe delivery, at such store houses as may be designated by the Unit ed States, at the several depots. By order of the Secretary of War.

C. VANDEVENTER,

Acting Commissary of Subsistence

September 18-9t Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States in Rutland, Vt. Portsmouth, N H. Detroit, Mich. T. Boston, Providence, R. I Hartford, Conn. New-York, Canandaigua, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S.C. New-Orleans Milledgeville, Geo. Lexington, K. St. Louis, M. T. Cincinnati, O. Raleigh, N. C. and Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above once a week until

he 10th of November next.

For Sale—THE FARM N which I live, 4½ miles east of Lexington lying on the Stroud's road to Winchester his tract of land contains from 360 to 400

acres, of which there are about 120 in cultivalies well, and is well supplied with springs and stock water. A farther description is thought unnecessary, as purchasers will visit the pre-R. DUDLEY.

Oct. 2, 1818-if

Notice. DURSUANT to two Deeds of Trust from David Dodge to W. T. Barry, one dated 17th of May, 1817, the other the 28th of March, 1818, duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE for ready money, the following Slaves, viz. Cesar, Jerry, Robin, Charles, Henry, Charles, Ned, Thruston, Garrett, Ben, Anthony and Thomas—also Preston, Judy, Lucy, Cynthia, Rachel, Maria, Nancy, Orry and Ann.

The above sale being made by me as trustee, for the use of colonel James Morrison, will take place at the door of the Court-House, in Winchester, on the 2d November, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continue from day to day until the business is complet ed-where attendance will be given by myself n person, or an agent duly authorized to ac

W. T. BARRY, Trustee. October 15, 1818-3t*

Locust-Grove Academy. ON the 1st Monday of November next, the subscriber proposes to open at his own Notice, one mee south of Lexington, a PRI-VATE ACADEMY, in which will be taught English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Lan-guages, Arithmetic, Geography, Euclid's Ele-ments, Algebra, &c. &c.—Price of unition, Fifteen Dollars per session of five months, pay ble in advance. The undersigned can conveniently board &c. 12 or 15 students; and board ng can be had in families of the first respecta ility, within half a mile of the institution, or is reasonable terms as any where in Kentocky The undersigned having built a convenier house, engaged snitable assistants, and bein resolved to devote his whole attention to the siness, parents and guardians may depend or naving those committed to his care fully and sefully employed, and their morals strictly at

E. SHARPE. Locust Grave, Oct. 16, 1818-3t*

Look Here.

I HAVE FOR SALE 250 Acres of FIRST RATE LAND, Miles east of Lexington, which may be divided into two or three lots, to suit purchasers, and each lot well improved, and watered. For terms apply to me on the premises. LITTLEBERRY ELLIS.

Oct. 23--tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are o-PALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they will dispose of at their usual lov

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, For sale at Philadelphia prices. For sale at Philadelphia process BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

T. T. & Co.

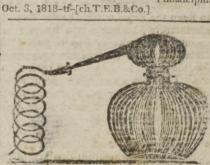
exington, Oct. 2-tf

For Sale, . TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 4015 \$\frac{3}{4}\$ acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio the mouth of Tennessee

The first begins a small distance below the

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark: the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which e will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia

nantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice. He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale. M. FISHEL. Lexington, Sept. 25, 1818-tf

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west af Lerington, on the Woodfo JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the SPENCER COOPER & CO

they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at granted, to be paid in specie.

their Mills. SPENCER COOPERS CO. April 10-tf

Blacksmith's Shop. ROLLEY BLUE

The he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP became river, on Wabash, and the other half on Flint river. Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market House-where he has every convenience and acility to enable him to execute his work in

the neatest and best manner.

Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest no-

Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf Alluvion Mills. WHEAT WANTED.

OR a few days, ONE DOLLAR per bush will be given for good, clean merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Alluvion Mills, by the subscribers. These mills are situated on Wa ter street, near the end of the Lower Market

BRADFORD & BOWLES. Lexington, Oct. 23, 1818-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED SHIRTINGS STRIPES CHAMBRAYS SATINETTS FOR SALE, ON LONG CREDIT, BY
E. I. WINTER,

Next door above U. S. Bank Lexington, Oct. 23, 1818-4t

Travellers' Hall revived.

WILLIAM PARKER RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has purchased the above well known lishment, (late the property of Thomas M Winn) which is now open for the reception of travelling gentlemen, and others, who may favor him with a call. He hopes that this establishment will lose none of its former reputation while under his superintendance. His Stables are large and commodious, and will be furnished in a style equal, if not superior, to any in the

He also keeps Horses and Gigs for the ac-

commodation of gentlemen.

Natchez, May 23, 1818-[Sept. 25-6t]

[VOL. XXXII.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS. Our correspondent at St. Mary's has urnished us with the following hasty sketch of the treaties concluded with the Indians by our commissioners. The treaties were signed on the 6th instant. By these treaties the United States have secured more than seven millions of acres of land.

We learn from our correspondent that the Miamies manifested a great deal of

duplicity in their negotiations. To the states of Ohio and Indiana these acquisitions are of immense importance. In a few years these almost interminable forests will be converted into flourishing towns and villages and cultimouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the surof the axe, the din of industry, and the bustle of commercial enterprise.

REVISION OF THE TREATY

OF 1817. Additional reserves by the Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky; on the north side between the Cherokee Boys' reserve and the 12 miles 640 acres, connecting the two; and on the east side of the 12

miles, 55,580 acres. To the Wyandors, residing at Solemons town, 16,000 acres to centre at Big Spring, between Upper Sandusky and Fort Findlay, and 160 acres, lower side Mrs. Whitaker's reserve at Lower Sandusky, reserved for a ferry or crossing place for the Indians.

To the Shawanoes on the east side of the former reserve at Wapakanetto, 12,800 acres. To the Shawanoes and Senecas on the

west side of Lewis' reserve of 7 miles, 8960 acres; all to be equally divided east and west, the north half for the Senecas, and the south half for the Shawa-To the Seneca Indians adjoining south

of their reserve of 1817 on each side Sandusky river, 10,000 acres. Additional Annuities .- To the Wyandotts, 500 dollars; Shawanoes and Senecas of Lewis' town, 1000 dollars; Senecas on Sandusky river 500 dollars; Ottaways, 1,500 dollars; perpetually, to

be paid annually. All, together with annuities hereretofore granted, payable in specie.

TREATY OF 1818.
The Pottawattamies cede from the mouth of Tippecanoe river up the same to a point that will be 25 miles from the Wabash on a direct line; thence paral-spencer cooper, for the purpose or lel with the general course of the Wabash to the Vermillion river, down the same to the Wabash, thence down the Wabash to the place of beginning (sup-Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms. posed to be 50 or 60 miles,) all their tiare to receive \$2,500 in specie, annual forever, to be paid equally at Detroit

> Grants to the following persons, half bloods; James, John, Isaac, Jacob and Abraham Burnet, two sections of land each; and to Rebecca and Nancy Burnet, one section each—half of the same on the lower side of the mouth of Tip-

half on Flint river. 640 acres to Peerish, a Pottawattamic chief, on Flint river, at his residence. 640 acres to Mary Chattalie, on Wa-

bash, below the mouth of Pine river. The Weas cede their whole interest in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Reservation of 7 miles square, on Wabash, above the mouth of Raccoon creek. The United States to pay them a perpetual annuity of 1150 dollars, which, added to annuities heretofore, makes 3000 dollars annually, all payable in specie.

The Delawares cede all their claim in Indiana, on White river. The United States to furnish them lands to settle on west of the Mississippi, on the Arkansas; pay them for their improvements where they now live 120 horses, not exceeding forty dollars in value each; furnish perogues for transportation, provisions for their journey, permit them to occupy for three years hereafter their farms on White river, and to pay them a perpetual annuity of 4000 dollars, which, together with annuities now existing, are payable in specie-Also to furnish them with a blacksmith when they settle west of the Mississippi. They reserve two and a half sections of land at First creek, above Old Fort, and are to receive 13,320 dollars for the liquidation of debts owed by them to traders, &c.

The Miamies cede their interest to the country east of the Wabash, south of a line from Fort Wayne west of the Wabash; reserving one tract of 30 miles square on the Wabash, besides a great many others of less magnitude. The United States to pay them 15 thousand dollars per annum, perpetually, in spe-

Blank Books.

The following papers are requested to perform the above once a week for six weeks, and prward their accounts for payment:—Western quantity of PAPER, of different sizes, and of Courier, Louisville; Kentucky Gazette, Lexington; Whig, Nashville; Spy, Cincinnati; Gazette, Pittsburgh; Spectator, New-York; Relf's Gazette, Philadelphia; Federal Gazette, Baltimore; Enquirer, Richmond.

WM. Ballyks. WM. PARKER. distance will be strictly attended to.

POETRY.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE. "WHAT'S CHARITY?" Tis not to pause, when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor, Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known; Tis not to leave him in despair, Or say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind-She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tougue.

In Penitence she placeth faith— Hope smileth at her door; Relieveth first—then softly saith, "Go BROTHER, sin no more."

BOSTON BARD.

VINDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

No. III, AND LAST. But the effects of the existing policy may not be unworthy of consideration. How is it? Will the results of the cashjer's circular, and the refusal of the bank and its branches to grant bills of exchange at par, be prejudicial to the interests of the community, to a greater extent than

First-Under the state of things which existed prior to the creation of the United States' Bank? and,

Second-During the policy of that bank immediately preceding that which now exists?

This may be determined from the fol-

lowing view of the subject. That consequences, such as are inherent in a state of things involving an obstructed currency, must be experienced, cannot be doubted; and it is equally plain that such an obstruction invo ves both trouble and expence. But both these inconveniences were endured to a most oppressive extent before the United States' Bank came into being. If my memory serves me, as much as twenty per cent was demanded by the brokers, between Washington and Boston-perhaps it was more. In addition, an over proportion of trouble was exacted, under which had been wound down so tight and the chaffiing and grinding policy which seven upon the people. then prevailed. Now, until the United form a league with them-or, in other words, if the United States bank shall regulate this exchange, so as to make it embrace no more than an equivalent for ments, between those and other places, was from its being so universally receivthe describing his body, as being like rant the sentence of death, the commanding of that led above the rest. it must follow, that the creation of that ed, above the rest. bank is promotive of consequences favorable to the interests of the communikers, and their uncertain exactions, must reduce itself to so much as is employed

I infer, therefore (the exchange between Washington and Boston being And in addition to this they are bettered, ry body, but the editors of papers, very or steps should be taken. new 2 per cent,) that the United States by the prospect of state banks being able bank, if it have not performed what the to get their paper into circulation, which, to get their paper into circulation, which, to get their paper into circulation, which, the strong inclination manifested, in various in at Cowes, on her way to St. Petersunthinking part of our community supin time, will enable them to be more acmake a Sea Serpent, therefore, we have quarters, to involve this country in a war with burg, with Mr. Campbeil, the American
America. If experience could teach us wishas been shewn it could not perform, por was it bound to perform-it has brought never to be losers-For whether they part of the discoverer, of the appearance about a system of regularity in relation give two per cent or twenty per cent as and properties of a singular fish—with a the one whose friends up ought to be most to exchange and exchange must necesto exchange, (and exchange must neces- a par of exchange, they tack it to the good deal of credulity in those who first sa rily exist) and of fairness, which never end of their profits. So that the only co. Id have been brought about (or would way in which they are concerned is in uncommon animal with great power of not have been) by any other means. And the trouble and vexation of the chafferto the regularity and fairness of the sys- ing with brokers, and the United S ates' tem may be added the advantage which Bank system will relieve them from that.

2 per cent implies.

the specie value.

policy, or the policy which preceded it, against the Bank, than some people apbest?

This can be known only by an examination of both, which I shall attempt these hasty remarks from a sense of jus- he has now and then a combat with a only to rejoice in the fact of a powerful nation, only in a cursory way. But enough will lice to all concerned. be advanced, perhaps, to satisfy those who are disposed to give the representation its proper weight, which is prefer-

It is well known that the policy of the United States' Bank, soon after its or-lidea of being hoaxed, most lustily clamganization-and the same policy con- or against the identity of the Horse to drive in the paper of the private or Rich, on the other hand, to demonstrate effect was produced, may be found in the pose upon the subject; and very sucgenerally the paper of other banks was which touches the main question. deposited in the United States' Bank In giving the history of his expedition point where the currency tended.

banks was really like

"Dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up." to their debtors. The consequences a- and wonder at what we saw; our object of America, which does not put in motion riging out of this universal demand for was to take it, if possible. rising out of this universal demand for was to take it, if possible.

Bank and its branches.

should be compelled to attribute the evils which the community have, and must
for some time continue to endure, to the
undue multiplication of state banks, and the consequent amount of paper with smooth; he then making his appear- is enquired into, with reference to the balwhich the United States has been overrun, than to any exception against the heaving up little waves of the blue color maintain, that the power of Spain was at all policy of the United States' Bank. It is of the ocean, that appear at a little disnevertheless true that many old and soltance what has already been described; it would be in the least impaired by it being vent and valuable banks, are made to it has been his mode of swimming on entirely emancipated from her authority. The suffer under the twofold state of things, the surface, till from twenty to thirty of revenues derived from the Floridas have nev suffer under the twofold state of things, the surface, till from twenty to thirty of er sufficed to pay the expenses of its administration, and Spain assuredly is not in a situation. the policy of the United States Bank, and then to sink deep under the water tion to retain this colony to enable her to awe

to the consequences produced by the fastened to him, he being under water vateers in time of war: but that is almost th all the branches, without being confined ulation (for we never doubted this was state of things is altered. It has ceased to be an object with a man having ten Gloucester, and discharged them. Beto go to a neighboring branch, and de-had seen what was called the Serpent, and Ambristie, we do not think that the cir and finding a part of my crew willing to ors. Thus has a turn been given, which were interested would be satisfied with must, in some degree, relax the screw what I had done.

States' Bank shall keep pace with the commanding officer, in ordering the cormorant appetite of the brokers or policy, must come from that act of the tions besides) I can only answer—his personant appetite of the brokers or policy, must come from that act of the tions besides) I can only answer—his personant appetite of the brokers or policy, must come from that act of the tions besides) I can only answer—his personant appetite of the brokers or policy, must come from that act of the tions besides in the present tions between the present tions United States Bank, as expressed in the culiar movement added to his velocity, circular of the cashier, which places has produced to my eyes a greater detheir own paper upon a precise level ception than I ever witnessed before; the sentence, however, is the only thing wit with all the state bank paper, (known to and finally I repeat, that what I saw anthe cost and expence of specie invest- be good) whereas, before, their paper s vered the description so minutely-and

the occupation of Pensacola ought to be allow added my testimony on oath, to the long added my testimony of the long added my system, in which trouble and vexation all have a currency adequate to their list already given, of the existence of a are concerned in having to do with bro- wants, and which they can circulate in Sea Serpent on our coast." their respective districts, at par, and they are certainly bettered as consumers, in walking and riding to the United by the United States' Bank, because the length of the animal (the circumstance mitting the amount necessary to be exchanged by post—when a return will be musling and cloth &c \ in their favore. muslins and cloth, &c.) in their favor, is but the wake of the fish, swimming with and till it be seen whether the American gov. given at par of exchange, bottomed on the difference between the present par extraordinary velocity, and by a peculiar ernment themselves are disposed to grant re which existed before the bank was made. little doubt of the theory-and think eve-

As to the merchants, they take care

the difference between 20 per cent and Upon the whole, therefore, the s'ate of things appears to be mended—and if Second-But whether is the existing so, there is less occasion of excitement, pear to be aware of.

For myself I have been led to make

JUSTITIA.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER. SEA SERPENT-AGAIN.

The Boston wits, very averse to the tinued down to the late change-tended Mackarel and the Sea Serpent. Mr. state banks—and the reason why this the identity, comes out with a long Exgeneral currency and extra acceptable- cessfully, as we think, batters down eveness of the United States' Bank paper ry argument that has been raised by the over State bank paper. All mercantile Non-Identists. It is a long article, and men sought after it, and, to get it, most we shall therefore extract every fact the essay from the Scotsman, which is

and its branches. This consolidated he asserts that in selecting his crew, he debts against the state banks, which they took none but men of respectability and all party feeling, that the people of Engwere either compelled to redeem, or integrity, among the whole number land must u timately be convinced, that keep up a weekly interest upon-which, (eleven,) eight of these had seen the sup- the improvement of the United States. for the reasons assigned, was necessarily posed Serpent-and moreover, a part of and particularly the westward extension interests of America are the same with our ir against all the banks, rearward of the those had made oath to the accounts already published, of his existence, appear-The State banks, perceiving this, saw ance and character. When in the midst of the old world. It is thus that the pros. ers, and to accelerate the march of civilizati that it was useless to continue to make of a dead call and smooth water, the perity of Europe may find the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed, must, in the end, controlled the means of she is encompassed t discounts—for the interest received in monster had made his appearance, his strengthening itself by commercial transone hand, was paid away by the other- crew all agreed to a man, that what they actions, and there the unfortunate and and the routine of business of the State | t. en saw, was the supposed Serpent, the disaffected will find asylums for a- Frenchman Garner, that the progress of civi w ich had been seen both at Squam bar, ges yet to come. and at Gloucester harbour. "I was per Grounds of dispute between Great Brifectly satisfied (says Mr. Rich,) so pre-Indeed it was worse than that; for in cisely did it answer the description that addition to the necessity which they found had been given of him; and had I never had overtaken them to make no discounts, approached nearer, I could with satisfacanother necessity at least arose, which tion to my own mind, have given testiwas to pay up! And this produced a mony upon oath, that I had seen a Sercorresponding necessity on the part of pent not less than one hundred feet in no figure of speech, but speak the simple fact. the state banks, to use the same language length. We did not keep at a distance when I say, that not an axe falls in the woods

payment need not be detailed. Suffice | Each day brought with it this wonderit to say, the community felt the pressure ful appearance, and it was sometime oeof it, and they must continue to feel it, fore we could discover the deception; tion of Messrs. Arbuthnet and Ambristie, ap-

no other than the wake of such a fish as Now if my opinion were called for on the propriety of the aforesaid policy, however much I deprecate its effect, I that what I first saw, answers well the ance, moving with uncommon velocity, ance of power, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion. No person will venture to Will the existing policy afford any relief ny unsuccessful attempts we at length from becoming the receptacle of hostile pri preceding policy? I think it will, but about seven feet. I was in doubt what whole extent of the benefit to be derived from be put down to its being receivable at and had been the cause of so much spec- ter about which John Bull need give himsel thousand dollars in pocket, five of a state bank, and five of the United States' Bank, and in the fullest conviction that I posit, or exchange the state bank paper and finding a part of my crew willing to for the paper of the United States' bank; continue the cruise, we again returned be less direct. And thus an indirect re-appeared, and on the fifth we succeedblow has been given to the paper of ed in taking him.—Believing it to be an circulation. The effects of this will be, never seen the like) and feeling convinto keep the debts of state banks from ac- | ced that we had taken out of the water counts, and make it less necessary (so and had excited so many speculative o-

"If I am asked how it is possible for a fish like the one taken to produce such The only change therefore, which a wonderful appearance, by his motion kegs fastened together, struck me so

> Thus, Mr. Rich contends, and with a to adopt this Recipe :-

Take a good deal of ignorance, on the bear the marvellous story-endow the tail, and velocity of motion-let hiw show his head now and then a few inches above the top of the water--let the animal appear occasionally, so as to keep conversation and curiosity, and transmit the frequent impression from one person to undefined, but wonderful and great-If supposed whale, and can lash the waves with his powerful tail, so much the better .- The Serpent is ready made to your but they ought to know, and admit, that the hand-and the imagination swallows a monster of its own creation.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Aug. 28.

AMERICA & GREAT BRITAIN The article recommended to our attention by a friend, so completely coincides with our own views of the existing relationship between this country and to raise raw produce at so cheap a rate as the America, that we have adopted the advice of our correspondent, by inserting given entire, and is recommended to the particular attention of our readers. It is by such plain arguments, divested of ring. of their increasing population, are matters terests. of high interest to the civilized people and enables her to develope her gigantic pour

quences of an American war.

"The rapid increase of their culture and population too, doubling in twenty five or thirty years, must necessarily augment this -[Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Commons, 15th June, 1812.]

The capture of Pensacola, and the execu

without remedy, until the state banks but by following it up closely, we have pear to have excited, in some minds, an unuget out of debt to the United States ascertained that the supposed serpent is small degree of irritation towards North America. But, surely the good sense of the people and its branches. ple of Britain will not allow itself, and espe without having contributed one mite to the procurement of either cause or effect of what they now endure.

But to resume the subject in hand.—

But to resume the subject in hand.—

But to resume the subject in hand.—

This contributed one mite to shik deep under the water the for a short time, and then re-appear as the United States. Neither would its annex, ation add any additional preponderance to the power of that republic. It would afford some teak wood for her ships, and would prevent the harbors of Pensacola and St. Augustine of the stripe processful attempts we at length. it will be only partial. Before, as has be n stated, the paper of the state banks be n stated, the paper of the state banks be n stated, the paper of the state banks be necessary of the extra-action of the was driven, on account of the extra-ac- but soon found ourselves loosed from it. Whether a thousand square leagues of barren ceptableness of the United States' Bank Still anxious to know what it was that uninhabited territory, shall be taken from issues; and its extra-acceptableness may had produced so much astonishment, Spain and added to the United States, is a matto those at which it was made payable.

Now, by the circular of the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my if he does interfere, he will only have the mortular of this cashier, the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my if he does interfere, he will only have the mortular of this cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my if he does interfere, he will only have the mortular of this cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my if he does interfere, he will only have the mortular of this cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my if he does interfere, he will only have the mortular of the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my is the does interfere, he will only have the mortular of the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my is the does interfere, he will only have the mortular of the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my is the does interfere, he will only have the mortular of the cashier, this til the time for which I engaged my is the does interfere, he will only have the mortular of the cashier, this till the time for which I engaged my is the does interfere.

known to warrant the forming of any positiv and hence the accumulation of the paper of state banks in the vaults of the U-if possible, whatever had produced this doubt that if the American generals shall be nited States' Bank and its branches, will singular appearance. The third day he punished by those to whom they are accountable for their conduct. The destruction of state banks, which must drive it into uncommon fish for this climate, (having object of the least importance to the United states, and it is not at all likely that they wil neur the odium of attempting to defend and cumulating; to lessen the interest ac- that which had caused so much wonder, protect their officers, if they have intentional violated the great principles of internation far as future operations are concerned) pinions, I thought proper to bring it to casion, we do not think that there is the least probability of this being the case. It is impossible to imagine that thirteen or fourteen officers, many of them of high rank would voluntarily expose themselves to th risk of being disgraced, or that they would basely conspire together, to deprive two obscure individuals of their life. That the stely carried into effect, acted with an unne essary and useless degree of severity, is, w hink, abundantly obvious. The legality which we have to do. for, if the evidence lai before the court martial was such as to wa It appears, therefore, that the people, forcibly, that had I not followed it up and that this case, any more than that regarding between the two countries. It is unquestion able, that we have a right to be acquainte with all the proceedings relative to the con Thus, Mr. Rich contends, and with a demnation of Arbutinot and Ambristie, and great deal of reason, that the apparent that, if it shall be found that they have been of exchange, and the par of exchange movement. We confess we have very dress After satisfactory information shall have been obtained on these subjects, there

> such contests. Americans of all othernations, have excited great curiosity. most to be dreaded by Great Britain It is defons size, and has a most imposing appear the manufacturers of this country were thrown ing of the same class in point of tonnage by the American non-intercourse acts, sufficiently show how much we are interested in preserving an unrestricted intercourse with our transatlantic brethren. Instead of being a source of jealousy and veration to the poliicians of Great Britain, the rapid progress another, so that the imagination may be the Americans in the accumulation of capital kept continually heated by something and population, ought to be hailed by them with supreme satisfaction. They ought not peaking their language, and organised according to the most liberal and tolerant princi ples, being founded in another hemisphere prosperity of Great Britain is intimately ected with the prosperity of the United

will be abundant time to consider what ulteri-

states. The physical circumstances in which the latter are placed, the boundless extent of their fertile and unoccupied lands, will, for a long period, cause the raising of raw produce to be the most profitable department of industry in ich American skill and capital can be em ployed. Now the reverse of all this is the case in this country. It is impossible for us Americans; while on the other hand, our command of capital, the excellence of our machine ry, the skill of our workmen and chear ness with which supplies of coal are pro cured, naturally give us a decided advan-tage over them in the arts of manufactu ing. While, therefore, an unrestricted in ercourse is allowed to be carried on between the two countries, it will daily become more reciprocally advantageous and more indispensably necessary to each other. And hence th Whatever increases her strength an accurate and profound remark of the ization in Russia, and the rapid improvem of that empire, have contributed in a ver tain and America-probable conse- England. But what are the benefits we have derived from the improvement of Russia, compared with those we have derived from our in-tercourse with America? The United States is now become the most important market for the disposal of the staple manufactures of this ountry. It is a market which is daily and ourly increasing, and which, if not violently intestered with, will continue to increase for

> What then could be more unwise than rashly to embark this country in a contest with situation to encounter a repetition of the non-

merican demand-a demand amounting 2 or 14 millions per annum-would not be xperienced? Are we prepared to give a resh stimulus to the erection of cotton and voollen factories in the United States? We hould think not. And we apprehend that when the people of Britain have reflected or his one circumstance of an American war, they ill pause a little before they engage in it. But it is not for these reasons alone, that a ontest with America ought, if possible to be

avoided. The enormous expense that must attend the carrying on of hostile operations at

so great a distance from home, would, in any circumstances, but especially at present, when our revenue is altogether inadequate to defray the charges of our peace establishment, de-serve the most serious consideration. Unless serve the most serious consideration. the people of this country are longing for the estoration of the income tax, they will care fully abstain from entering into a war with America. They may rest assured, that the one will infallibly lead to the other; and they had better not be over sanguine in their expecta-tions of getting quit of that oppressive burder after the contest shall have been put an end to A war with the United States, it should always be recollected, is a war in which we have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. W may, it is true, harass their trade, and signalized our valor, and our love of science and the arts by burning their sea-port towns and their li-braries, and by defacing and pulling down some of their public buildings. But, to think of making any permanent impression on America, is entirely out of the question. The american citizens are all soldiers, accustomed from heir infancy to the use of fire-arms, and are known to be the best marksmen in the world Europe might triumph over such opponents in a general engagement, they are sure to b cut off in detail. The circumstance of the country being overrun with woods, and the other natural capabilities of defence which it possesses, would enable a much less numerous and worse trained militia than tha of the United tates, successfully to defend i against the most powerful forci n invasion. Nothing, therefore, but disaster and dis-grace can rationally be expected from a war ith America. But, even if our efforts were o be crowned with success, it would be con sidered as little more than triumph over our selves. What is advantageous for the people of America, must, as we have already show redound more or less to the advantage of this country. We are deeply interested in their prosperity; and instead of absurdly attempting to irritate and disgust, it should be our object to endeavor to secure their affection and

NEW-YORK, OCT. 12: LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The September packet ship Courier from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday evening, having sailed on the first of the month. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Bowne for regular files of papers and Lloyd's Lists up to the date of his sailing.

The Guerriere frigate passed Ports mouth the 25th of August, last from

Cowes, for St. Petersburg. One of the latest papers states that Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the United States to the court of France, and Mr. Rush, American ambassador in this country, have been appointed plenipe tentiaries for the purpose of renewin and extending the commercial treaty al ready existing between Great Britain and the United States, and held a confer ence with lord Castlereagh on Saturday week, at his lordship's seat, North Cray Kent, at which the right honorable Mi Robinson and Mr. Goulburn, who, it i added, are the plenipotentiaries appoint ed by his majesty's government to nego tiate with the American plenipotentiaries, assisted."

The Guerriere frigate, which touched dam, we might now, we should think, be pret- minister to that court, seems, by the folty generally aware of the rainous nature of lowing notices in the London papers, to

'The United States frigate La Guerrieve which arrived at Cowes on Sunday, is of pro lance. She has a crew of 400 men, and can, or The extreme distress into which an emergency, mount up wards of 50 guns, be dimensions, as our English 64's. This is the gate of 40 guns, in the Mediterranean, a / eighteen months ago. The Guerriere, accor ding to Mr. James's book, carried in the lat war" thirty-two's upon her main deck, e.cla sive of her upper deck carr mades, with a con plement of 350 men. Her tonnage is up wards of 1590, making her larger, by 150 tons, than any 64 gun ship of the old ra e in the Britis a Yet this fine ship is classed only as a frigate, and is actually rated at 26 guns less than several of ours."

* She never sailed nor mounted a gun dur ing the late war.

Captain M' Komocnie, of the British navy, has published in England a very interesting com mercial pamphlet, in which he strongly recommends to the Britisl government the establishment of two free ports in the Pacific Ocean, and one near the Cape of Good Hope. Those in the Pacific he proposes should be one at the Sandwich Islands and the other a Otaheite. The property of all nations deposited there to be guaranteed, and not to be affected even by war.

OF PRUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Elbing in Prassia, to his friend in Winchester, Virgi-nia, dated 20th July, 1818.

"On the 25th instant we expect the king here, on his return from Russia to Berlin, from whence he will proceed to Achen. The military system, which is at present gradually introducing into this country, will show you that Prussia can bring into the field, at a short notice, a well disciplined army. Every man under 32 years is subject to these laws, and must bear arms on the following conditions: First, those who are wealthy enough to equip and maintain themselves for a twelvemonth, may enter at their 17th or 19th year into the regiments of the line for that period; but those who cannot afford these expenses must join the army at 20, and serve three years: Becondly from the age of 25 to 32 years, all per sons are subject to the landwehr (militia.) The duty of these latter troops North America? Are our manufacturers in a consists inerely in being trained every other Sunday, during summer, and, in

duce so very great, that the cessation of the view in the field, which continues about two weeks. The Jews are not exempt ed, and are making very good soldiers."

> In an article under the head of Madrid, the 31st July, we find the following remarks in relation to the affairs between the Spanish court and the United States: 'It is almost generally asserted here, "that we shall not have war with the United States, notwithstanding their invasion of our territory in the Floridas, nor even on account of the taking of Pensacola and the fort of Barancas. It is said that general Jackson has not onby guaranteed the ancient private property of the inhabitants, but also the concession of land lately made by the Spanish government. This measure is very fortunate for the new proprietors; amongst these latter are several noblemen, whom the king honors with his special estcem."

OF SPAIN.

Exeract of a letter, dated Madrid, July 9, in a London Morning paper. "Public distrust and dissatisfaction rapidly increase, for indeed nobody is se-

cure in their own houses, such is the system of the government and the preponlerance of the Inquisition. Montero, Uranejas, and Zuluaga, belonging to the Spanish guards; colonel Gomez Labrador; Prebendary Bilches, a native of the river Plata, and a mechanist belonging to this city, of the name of Comitre, were all seized and shut up in the Inquistion of this place, between 12 and 1 clock on the night of the 24th. On he 18th com nodore Farguer, don Guerrero, Licentiate Martinez Cavellero; Vilalts, a printer; Reyes, a watch-maker. and Duquid and Duplessis, dyers, were also confined in the Inquisition of Saragossa. The scizure of their property, has been extremely severe; nothing these victims possessed has been spared. Even their wearing apparel was given in charge to the stewards of the holy tribunal. The whole crime of these prisoners is, that they are accused of being Free-Masons." (Land. pap.

The editors of the Boston Palladium have received Halifax papers to the 1st nst. Considerable irritation existed at that place in consequence of the order of our government respecting the trade to Vova-Scotia &c.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 30. Tomorrow the interdiction of Britis rvessels from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick to an atry into the ports of the United States, comovernment we cannot but consider as exces-vely ill-natured. Two reasons are assigned: st, that the act opening the ports of Halifax nd St. Johns to American vessels is limited in its duration: and 2dly, that it restricts the imrtations in them to certain articles. Hai the t been passed without the limitation and reriction alluded to, the American cabinet ould, we have no doubt, discover its selfish icy on some other grounds, equally for the adoption of the harsh, unfriendly

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BOSTON, Oct. 7. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Holly delivred a farewell address to his late Sociey, and will soon leave town for Kenacky, to preside over the University that state. The meeting house, on is occasion was thronged from the porch doors to the topmast star of the pulpit, by men and women of all denominations of christians. It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to the croquence, and catho icism which ore-eminently distinguished this address. The preacher defended with force and independence, the course he had purs ed as the Pastor of what he was proud to proclaim a liberal, intelligent, affeccionate and united Society.-But when he attempted to express his gratitude for the kindness and confidence which had been extended to him by his parishoners, and townsmen, during his ten years residence, his feelings continually prevented his utterance, and it required one full exertion of his strong mind to enable him to proceed at all. He pron unced a warm eulogium on the mors, enlightened views, enterprize, sciace, invaluable institut ons of educaton, and true patriotism of the citizens of Boston :- Spoke with frankness of he exterior opposition which his docrines had received : but which had given them strength :- Gave an animated ummary of his Creed, and the principle which, with the blessing of Heaven, e should inculcate wherever he might eside: Offered his prayers for the ineased prosperity of our University: and pourtrayed with rapture the destinies of our happy country. Every heart appeared to sympathise with that of the Speaker; to regret the early departure of so much talent, independence and liberglity; and to give unequivocal evidence that impressions had been made which would remain while those hearts continued to palpitate. - Sentinel.

Two young gentlemen left town on Tuesday with the Rev. Mr. Holly, who, we understand are to be tutors in the University at Lexington, viz. Mr. C. Walker, jr. assistant instructor in ethics and metaphysics, and Mr. John Everett, tutor in the Latin and Greek languages. Mr. Everett, is from a family where genius and the love of science and letters seem to be domesticated. His oration at the late commencement displayed talents of the highest order, and the opeations of a polished and vigorous intelect. His powers of elocution are alo of the first character, and will render nim a distinguished ornament to the institution with which he is to be connect-

Col. Boone, (says the St. Louis enquirer) has intimated his intention of moving further up the Missouri, out of the ntergourse act? Is the demand for their pro- the spring and fall, to pass through a re- thickly forming around him. precincts of the settlements that are so THE FLORIDAS.

The fact is not perhaps generally known, that the cession, by this country of the two Floridas to Spain, in 1783. was made as a substitute for Gibraltar, the restitution of which we had before formally promised. Mr. De Savelinge, in his Introduction to the History of the American War, gives the following curious account of this transaction, which he affirms he received from the hands of the person himself who negotiated the peace of 1783, M. Gerard de Raynevali.

The king of Spain, Charles III, demanded peremptorily the restitution of mayor of the city of New-York, will be Gibraltar. In order to obtain it he offered to France to cede to her the Spanish half of the Island of St. Domingo, on condition that she would charge herself with furnishing England with an equivalent for Gibraltar. After many long and sharp discussions, M. de Rayneval, who had proceeded to London, brought the British minister to admit the restitution of Gibraltar, as the basis of arrangement, and the only question now related to the determination of a proper equivalent.

During the discussion of this point, however, a political remorse struck the British Premier, lord Shelburne. In a familiar conversation with M. de Rayneval, he gave him to understand, by a very expressive gesture, that were he to consent to the ceding of Gibraltar to Spain, he would expose himself to the

risk of losing his head on the scaffold. By a singular coincidence, M. de Vergennes (the French minister) was tormented with fears much of the same kind. He had promised Martinique as interfered to prevent the effusion o one of the indemnities, without thinking how much the national pride would be wounded at seeing an ancient possession of France delivered over to its enemy for the sake of pleasing the Spanish govern-

of opinion from the English minister, and superciliousness towards an officer uncontinued, notwithstanding, to insist as der his command, is deeply to be regretmuch as ever on the fulfilment of his ted. Captain Heath is said to have reword. It was then that the cabinet of signed his commission, solely for the pur-St. James (not aware that Spain had no pose of being placed in a situation to challonger the equivalent of Martinique to lenge him; but it is also to be regret-offer them) first offered one of the Floridas, and then both of them. This pro- friendly officers, the business could not position was immediately transmitted to have been accommodated upon amicable Versailles. The count Aranda, ambas- terms." sador from Spain, and furnished with full powers, was called there to receive a communication of this despatch. After a few moments of protound meditation, he declared officially, that he renounced, in the name of his sovereign, his demand of Gibraltar, and accepted of the two Floridas .- "I know to what I expose myself," said he, upon signing; "but I know your embarrassments and ours.' He was disgraced.

in Floridian lands, the Richmond Enquirer states the following as information which the editor of that paper has received on the subject:

"That the house of Forbes & Co. (a Scotch house that has an establishment in the Gulf of Mexico) having considerable dealings with the Florida Indians, and brought them in debt by furnishing supplies of goods, was anxious to re-imburse itself by taking from them cessions of their lands. The Indians were willing to transfer to it very valuable lands, some of them near to Pensacola. But the house being fearful of the validity of any cession which had not the over-rated. Perhaps some individuals have commenced the building of a steam boat at Leestown, one mile below Franksanction of the court of Madrid, applied to that court for the ratification of its title, and succeeded. The house was now anxious to sell ing real estate, at that period, by giving out the fruits of its speculation, it has accord- double prices. But I cannot admit that ingly made some sales; but a portion of the the extraordinary rate of property then, attempting to dispose of to southern purchasers. A cession of Florida to the United States, having respect to this cession, would have the effect of raising the value of the lands, and, of pier times are yet in reserve. The councourse, making the sale more rapid as well as try around the place will always ensure productive. Hence, it has been intimated, its respectability, and fortifies it against those frequent reports of an actual cession of the Flori las, which have for some months past been borne to us on the southern gales. Whe ther the rumor lately received at New-York has any better foundation than its predeceswhether it is the trick of this same mercantile speculation, "this deponent saith

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 29. Copy of a letter from lieutenant colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden, to the Agent for Indian Affairs, dated 31st Aug. 1818.

dred and eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwannee, surrendered themselves at this post: these, with others | are by no means contemptible. The who have surrendered of late, in all about new building for the Transylvania Unithree hundred, I have ordered into the versity is certainly the most splendid in nation, and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month. I shall make provision for them of the University, and give to it a chauntil the first of October or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians."

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 29. We regret to learn that colonel George vant, has resigned his seat in the Senate

Saturday last: Dublin, Laurens county, Sept. 23, 1818. Srn—Be pleased to receive this as the resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States. Circumstances prevent me from executing the duties of the office as I ought, and, therefore, I feel the obligation to resign it, to

be imperative.

Called by the partiality of the legislature to a trust of so great dignity and responsibility, it would have been gratifying to me if, in obedience to their will, I could have continued to

I will never cease to entertain a grateful regive of having at all deserved it.

I remain, with great respect and consideration, your excellency's obedient servant.

G. M. TROUP: drief; Mrs. Grosnon in Mrs. Glenroy, and it is with regret it is stated, that the

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED "Washington City, Oct. 19. tion of Mr. Crowningshield, Secretary of the Navy, before this shall reach you. His successor is not yet named. Several are spoken of, among whom are Sny-

der, Roberts and Ingham of Pennsylva. nia; and of New-York, Van Ness and Colden. The general opinion appears to be, that Cadwalader Colden, who is now the person; but as the sentiment of the President is not known upon the subject, all at present is wild conjecture.

"Seth Pease, second assistant postmaster general, has resigned, and Phineas Bradley appointed to succeed him. Andrew Coyle succeeds Dr. Bradley as chief clerk in the general post office de-

The long quarrel between commodore Perry, and captain Heath, late of the marine corps, has issued in a challenge on the part of Heath, and an acceptance on the part of Perry. Commodore Decatur is the second of Perry, and captain Desha, of the marines, the second of Heath. The meeting was to take place in the state of Delaware, on Saturday and much anxiety is manifested as to the result. It was expected that the mail this day would have brought the tidings; but I cannot learn that any thing has yet been heard. It is strongly hoped by some, that the civil authority will have blood. The glory which Perry acquired upon the lake, interests every person in his welfare; and the indignity which Heath suffered from him, while under his command, seems to have as strong an interest in his favor. That the fame of M. de Rayneval concealed this change Perry should be tarnished by an act of

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON. Since my arrival in Kentucky, I have frequently heard it remarked that Lexington is at its zenith. Even some citizens, who are holders of property, suffer their spirits to droop, because of the dulness of the times. In all countries, there are periods in commercial history, recorded as being less lively and brisk than Speaking of the reported speculation at other times. The relation of our government with foreign nations may often be considered the criterion by which trade, in different quarters of the union, is regulated. Vigorous enterprise in business, and public spirit with regard to local improvements, may exist in a high degree one year; and, on account of peculiar circumstances, die

away, into apathy itself, the next. During one stage of the late war, (say 1814) there did prevail in Lexington a vemay have sustained an injury in purchasads yet remains in its possession—these it is contrasted with its present value, justifies the idea that the town has attained the acme of improvement. Better and hapdegeneration.

Fayette contains, in my estimation, a larger portion of first rate land than any county in the United States, according to its size. I have been in every direction from Lexington. Every farmer seems to be well fixed. His domicil is a rural palace. Should Kentucky ever become a manufacturing state, and government once encouraged the idea, Lexington will continue to be the the greatest in- success which its authors can deserve or "SIR-Within a few days, one hun- land town in America. It will be a second Manchester.

The public institutions of this place the western country. The learned and cloquent Dr. Holly is momently expected here, when he will take charge racter which it never has yet possessed. There is also an extensive Public Library-a handsome Athenœum-and Mr. Jouitt's Painting Room exhibits an elegant specimen of genius and taste. A STRANGER.

October 28, 1818.

COMMUNICATED. A HINT.

I greatly admire expressive applause M. Troup, an old and faithful public ser- given to performers on our stage, when their merit justifies it. By that they are of the United States. His reasons for inspired with confidence. But there has this step are stated in the following com- a practice prevailed, during the present munication to the executive, received on season, of applauding by striking the floor too violently, with sticks and walking canes. The delicate part of the audience takes offence. Would it not be well to decline that manner of express ing approbation?

AN AUDITOR.

THEATRICAL.

COMMUNICATED. Nothing can be more gratifying to the admirers of stage performances, than the superior manner in which both the Comcollection of the confidence reposed in me, and this perhaps is the only proof I can ever nesday evening last. Jones in Cases and Walter; ALEXANDER in Hawbuck and Apathy; Connel in Trot and Ga-

FISHER in Reuben Glenroy, distinguished themselves. The very excellent house at Mr. Jones's benefit, seemed to give life and animation to the players; and all acquitted themselves well.

Saturday evening will be Mr. GROshows benefit—and, by the notice at the bottom of his bills, Mr. Connel's claims upon public patronage will be presented on Monday next. His pieces are not ret announced to the public; but with those who know Mr. Connel's great merit, there can be no doubt that the selection will be good. It is therefore hoped that his successful labors on the stage will be properly rewarded with a brilliant

COMMUNICATED. The members of the Lexington Female Association, are requested to meet on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 3 o'clock at the Episcopal church, for the purpose of paying their annual subscription, taking a view of the affairs of the Society, and electing new Mana-

Those who have possessed the benevolence and liberality necessary to become members, and all those who perceive the ascfulness of the institution, and now wish to contribute to its objects, it is most anxiously solicited that they will attend, as they hope for its improvement and success. All those children who have experienced its happy influence, will be present .- Reft.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Och 3. Arrived Thursday, the Steam Boat Vesuvius, after a passage of ten days rom the falls of Ohio. Has a full caro of flour, tobacco, whiskey, bale rope, pples, &c. to J. Brandt & Co. J. B. Perault, Steckton, Allen & Co. Morgan, Dorsey & Co. Wm. Watson & Co. D. J. Gou, Ducayet & Grenier; Wilkins & Linton, and Samuel Douglas-There were 25 passengers on board. The rivers in the upper country had all risen to a considerable height, but were falling again. The Ohio fell ten feet before the Vesuvius left Shippingport. The following is an extract from her log book: September 20, left Shippingport-same day met the steam boat Eagle at Flint island, repairing some part of her engine-23d, met the stem boat Ohio-24th, passed the steam boat Buffaloe at the Little Prairie; had burst one of her boilers, and her captain (Clough) dead -25th, met the steam boat Vesta at Plumb Point-26th, passed the steam boat James Monroe, about 15 miles aove White river-29th, arrived at Natchez-the steam boat Orleans riding quarantine a mile below the town-30th P. M. met the steam boat General Jackson, six miles below Baton Rouge.

Lou. Gaz. Also arrived Le Louisianais, from Point Coupee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5. The steam Boat FRANKLIN left the leree, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight, for St. Louis.

Remaining, the Vesuvius and Le Lou-

We are gratified to learn, that coloboat at Leestown, one mile below Frankfort. She will be about 120 feet in length, will carry about 120 tons, is to be called the Elkhorn, and is designed as a trader on the Mississippi and Onio, to enter the Kentucky and ascend as high as Frankfort whenever circumstances and the state of the water will permit. About 30 hands are now employed upon her, and she will be finished in about 20 days. We hail this as the commencement of an effort which will exhibit to us the importance of the navigation of the Kentucky river, and give a new spring to the trade of this place and the central parts of the state. A few more individuals with equal industry, enterprise and public spirit, would soon teach us how to realize the advantages of our natural Nich. Biddle, 1550 situation. We wish this attempt all the Jacob Sommer, 1408

JOHN M'LEAN, it is stated, is elected to Congress, in the state of Illinois, by a majority of 14 votes over Mr. Cook, his opponent. But there appears to be a doubt as to the legality of some of the

SHADRACH BOND is elected governor, and Mr. MENARD lieutenant governor. ELIAS KENT KANE is appointed secreta-

ry of state. The general assembly of Illinois commenced their first session on the 5th in-(Argus.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 13. The Portuguese minister, Chevalier Correa de Serra has returned from a visit to Virginia; and the French minister, M. De Neuville, is understood to be

at present on a visit to Mr. Madison. The President of the United States and his family, arrived in this city, from his farm in Virginia, the day before yes-

Private letters from Alabama state, hat a court was at that time sitting (17th September) at Fort Claiborne, in Monoe county, a spot which, until the late war, was scarcely known to white people. except the few who lived among the Indians. It is on the banks of the Alabama, about six miles above Fort Stoddert. Two years ago there was but a single cabin on the spot where the town now stands, and it is computed that the town now contains 2700 n abitants. Although the whole of the land still belongs to the Indian nation, there are a court-house and jail, as well as a variety of private buildings erected for the purposes of public justice and of domestic comfort

S. DRAKE in Captain Glenroy; and fail was crowded with criminals, some of whose cases were of a highly interesting nature. An Indian, for one, had been indicted for the murder of a white man; and six or eight white men hadbeen indicted for having (as the reader may remember to have seen it stated some time ago) murdered several Indian prisoners who were shot and killed when bound and passing under the protection of a guard from Fort Claiborne to Fort Montcomery. This is a crime, if established, calling for all the energy of the law. A disposition is said to prevail among the laws and against the public peace. These fected by civil than by military law.

> alls of Red river, in Louisiana, under date of 10th September, gives a flattering view of the rapidly improving state of that country. 'Lands and town lots.' he writer says, ' have risen beyond all expectation. We have now at Alexandria twenty mercantile establishments, whose imports may be estimated at from 250 to 300,000 dollars per annum. The crops of this parish will this year amount to about 400,000 dollars, at the present price of cotton: they are now very promising, and our parish generally enjoying unusual prosperity.-Land, which was bought in 1806 at fifty cents per acre, has recently been sold, in a tract of 800 acres, at 28 dollars per

> > Huntsville, [A. T.] Oct. 17. TOWN OF MARATHON.

The lots in the town of Marathon were week.

The highest price given was \$800 and the lowest \$3. The aggregate sale amounted to about \$27,000.

Most of our readers will recollect that this town was laid out by government at the place called Melton's Bluff, near the

head of the Shoals in Tennessee river. A plan of the town was exhibited at the Register's office by which the lots

AMERICAN CANVAS.

ence is therefore given to our canvas for ne public service.

We are told of an Iron Foundery at resentatives. - Reporter. Cincinnati, in which 80 hands are employed. The iron work and engines for seven steam-boats are now making at this establishment.

ent to the voice of duty and his country. question .- Demo. Press. son has acceded to the earnest request of his friends and consented to serve if elected .- Dem. Press.

turns of the city election, it appears pro- attack Cumana. babie that the Federalists and Old Schoolmen (as they are called) combined, have again defeated the Republican ticket. Perhaps, however, if the whole ticket be composed of such politicians as Mr. John Sergeant, we should have little more cause of regret than that they came mies of Republican principles.

John Sergeant, 2769 John Connelly, 1375 Geo. G. Leiper, 1344 Thos. Forrest, 2443

It appears by the annexed letter from Gen. Gaines to the governor of Georgia that measures have been adopted by the national government for the protection of our southern frontier against future incursions from the neighboring hostile savages:

Head Quarters, Fort Hawkins, Sept. 23. Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the eccipt of your excellency's communication of he 22d inst. and, in reply, have to observe, tha I have taken measures to concentrate, upon that part of the southern frontier recently menaced by the savages, such of the disposable edily drawn to that point. I have reason to pelieve this force will reach its destination by he middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian war-riors that may be likely teapproach that fron-

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, credited here." your excellency's obedient serva EDMUND P. GAINES.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 3. The Duck Foot Padelle of major Claiborn vas, a few days ago, exhibited to a number of citizens, in a passage across the Mississippi. The boat was about 25 feet long, and had two paddles about nine inches square. assengers. She crossed the river in less than ven minutes, and re-crossed in less than six the was, from accidental circumstances, in vebad order, and, therefore, showed to disac antage. There was some diversity of opin on as to the merits of this machine, in com arison with the ordinary mode of moving by ne oar; but we think that a majority of the ectators gave a decided preference to th Duck-Foot Paddle; and it seems to be unani nously agreed by all who have attended the ate experiments of major Claiborne, that, he passage of narrow bayous and canals, the xcellence of the Duck-Poot Paddle cannot be

Louisville, Oct. 21. Unhappy effects of infuriated passion On Tuesday last on the farm of Mr James W. Thornberry, Pond settle ment in this county, a negro man, in the absence of his master, followed a black girl, said to be his own daughter, into his master's house, without respect to his mistress, and in the pursuit knocked down an old lady, the mother of Mr. Thornberry—the girl had the address to conceal herself in a room with her mother, which appears to have enraged the wretch the more, so as to procure ar people, favorable to the repression of axe and force open the door, at which such outrages, and for the prosecution time the old woman escaped through a of every species of offence against the window, and he supposting from the calls without that both had escaped, went in are objects which we had rather see ef- pursuit, during which time the girl escaped; he returned, and finding none but an infant in a cradle, very deliberately re-A letter received in this city from a moved the cradle and child to the yard, entleman living at Alexandria, at the set fire to the house, and after consuming it with its contents made his escape, and is now going at large, armed with THE SLEEP WALKER,

his master's gun. - Courier. * * We learn that this wretch was taken on Sunday last, on the Farm of Mr. Churchill in this county, and with delibeation declared that if he had the oppor tunity he would commit the like deed a gain. He is now confined in jail, where he will remain to await his trial.]

The constitution of the young state of Illinois seems to have caught a hint from the times, and to have made several provisions peculiar to itself, on those subjects which have been so lately and s vehemently canvassed; to wit, the doctrine of legislative contempts, the righ of instruction, and banks, as follows:

Contempt.—Each house may punish by ima member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to house by any disorderly or contem old in this place during the present behaviour in their presence : provided such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed 24 hours.

Right of Instruction.—That the people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the general assembly for redress of grievances.

Banks .- That there shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this state but those lready provided by law, except a state bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the general assembly of the state as they may think proper.—[Enquirer.

NINIAN EDWARDS and JESSE B. THO-It is stated, that by order of the Navy MAS have been elected by the Legisla ommissioners, a fair test has been made ture of Illinois, Senators of the United of the comparative durability of Ameri- States. The election returns give Mr can and Russian canvas, which has re- McLean a majority of 6 votes over Mr sulted in a clear demonstration of the su- Cooke, as a representative in Congress periority of our own fabric. A prefer- Mr. Bond is elected governor, Mr. M. nard Lieutenant governor, and Mr. Joh Messinger Speaker of the house of rep

The Pittsburg Gazette announces the ABNER LACOCK and HENRY BALDWIS Esq'rs. are both spoken of in the western counties as candidates for the office A Senator of the United States is to of Governor in 1820. Upon what aube elected by the legislature of Ken- thority these assertions are made we are tucky at its next session. Colonel Rich- not informed. John Sergeant, Esq. ARD M. JOHNSON is mentioned by the also a member of the present Congress Kentucky Gazette as likely to succeed is, it is confidently asserted, to be the Mr. Talbot. There are few names federal and old school candidate. There which the republicans of the United appears to be very early and general States hold in higher estimation than movements making on this subject in that of colonel Johnson. Firm, ener- various parts of the State. Be this as it getic and intelligent, he is ever obedi- may, the people are to determine the

> FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. ST. THOMAS, 12th Sept. 1818. Admiral Brion with his fleet, and Ber-

mudas with his army, have lately taken The Pennsylvania election took place La Guira, and with concentrated forces

"Bermudas is at Cariaco, betweeen

Corupano and Cumana, about 5 Spanish fore me this 11th day of August, 1818. leagues distant from the latter place, which he will attack as soon as. Brion is ready to co-operate from the sea side. This news has been communicated to me by persons on whom some reliance into Congress by the votes of the ene- can be placed. At the same time Morillo is attacked on all sides in the interior, so that at a time when the royalists thought to rest and prepare for the next lies' Bank of Lexington.

FOR SALF, Jos. Hemphill, 2741 campaign, they are, notwithstanding the vallies are under water, attacked in their very fortresses. This vigorous and bold conduct on the part of the Patriots, is said to be solely owing to their chiefs having come to a good understanding with our author, and seen at least the necessity of a perfect union, to which may be added the considerable supplies in arms and ammunition which they have lately received from England.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 13. "Since writing the foregoing, we have received accounts here from Hayti, stating that Boyer had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between egular force of my command as can be most | St. Marks and Port au Prince-that | furnished with the best of Liquors and his ta-Christophe left 4000 men killed on the

"I give you this as well as all other news, as I receive it, always taking care ler. to give you only that which is generally

AUCTION.

On Saturday, [to-morrow,] At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms. WILL BE SOLD, ried three men as rowers, and five others as 2 Bales of Rose Blankets containing 8.4 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 12-4.

1 Bale Coarse Cloths, various colors. ALSO-Sundry articles of Dry Goods, Hard-SHREVE & COMBS, Auc's. & Comm'n. Merch't

GINSENG.

Lex. Oct. 30, 1818-1t

THE highest price in cash will be given for any quantity of GINSENG, delivered in this place or Louisville. C. BRADFORD. Oct. 30, 1818.-tf

THEATRE.
Mr. Groshon's Benefit.

TOMORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, Will be presented the much admired Histo-rical Play, called the

VOICE OF NATURE, THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

After the Play, a laughable Interlude, called SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD,

THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR. ylvester Daggerwood : Mr. Alexander-in which character he will introduce the Comic Song of "CALL AGAIN TOMORROW." Fustian, (the Author) : Mr. Connel

The whole to conclude with a Farce, in two acts,

Or, WHICH IS THE LADY? For particulars, see BILLS of the Day. Oct. 30-1t

50,000 LBS.

THE highest price, CASII, will be given for 50,000 lbs. GOOD HOGS LARD, Delivered at our store in Lexington, before the 15th day of January next. Kegs will be furnished gratis:-on application from those we engage with.
SMITH & TODD.

Shortly expected from Baltimore and New

Orleans a large assortment of Groceries.

mong which are some excellent WINES, direct from Madeira, and BRANDY from Bor-

Exchange Office. BENJ. STOUT & WM. S. DALLAM, Have associated for the purpose of dealing in Exchange.

Their office is kept on Mill street,

etween the Lexington Branch Bank, and the United States Office of Discount and Deposit.

WHEY will operate for Public Institutions or Individuals, affording the facilities at from 1 to 1 per cent; where they are responsible for accident 1 per cent; the institution r individual affording sufficient capital may elect the Bank and fix the rate of exchange.

Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Present rate of Exchange, from ½ per cent to 4 per cent which is regulated by the distance of the Banks from this office and the failities of intercourse.

Ignorance of the principles of this establishent has given rise to various opinions as to its object in commencing its operations. Hos-tility to Independent Banks is frequently urged against it as calculated, by depreciating their paper, to prevent its circulation. So far from this that the very nature of this office is to give a currency to all independent paper. No per-son will now hesitate to receive it, when he knows that at any moment, if neces-sary he can obtain the specie for it at this of-fice, without the risk of travelling from one to he knows that at any moment, if three hundred miles, and that at a reasonable discount. There is now no inquiry to delay its circulation as formerly, whether the bank is well managed, or whether it pays its notes

The office deals in the exchange, and also e-exchanges at a discount. There are instanes of notes several times passing through it without once returning to the bank from whence it issued. There being no difference nade in the banks, except as to distance and convenience of intercourse. Therefore all in-dependent paper has the same credit only when the holder requires Eastern funds. Lexington, Oct. 30-tf

Mercer county, sct. THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, Esq. returned, that Jacob Yankee, living on Wilson creek Fork of Chaplin, Mercer county—Has taken up, a Bay Horse, about 143 hands h years old, star and slight blaze in his face, on Tuesday last. By the following reattack Cumana. about thirteen and a half hands high, no brands or marks perceivable; appraised to \$30, be-

A Copy. Test.

THOS. ALLEN, c.c. Oct. 30.-3t*

Cash for Wheat.

for WHEAT, at the Tammany Mills, in notes of the United States' Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers; and Mechan-

A Road Wagon and six Horses. JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. WILLIAM C. CONNETT,

PESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the Sign of the Rising Sun, in the town of Mayslick, Ky. and is now prepared to receive and accommodate travelling ladies and gentlemen or whole families. His house being large and conveniently constructed—he will have in reserve private rooms for those who may wish them—his beds are all new and will be well attended to. His Bar shall be constantly ble with a plentiful variety. His house servants are active and attentive. Great care will be observed that his stable is constantly provided with the best provender and a trusty host-

From the unremitting attention he is deter-nined to pay to those who favor him with a all, he hopes to receive a share of public pa-

Mayslick, Sept. 28. Oct. 23-6t

Cheap Store—REMOVED. ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL

HAVE removed to the store on Main street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. O. Richardson, fronting the old Market place-where they intend keeping constantly on hand A LARGE AND GEN RAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise. Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16, 1818-tf

On Thursday the 29th Oct. MMEDIATELY after the sale of English Cattle will be sold on the premises, THREE LOTS OF GROUND, Near the residence of Mr. John R. Shaw, dec. nd adjoining the lands of William Williams, Terms-One half cash, and the remain der in three months.

DANL, BRADFORD, Auc'r.

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and of-fer for sale the following articles, to wit: Teas, coffee, chocolate Loaf, lump and brown sugars
Spices of every description
Raisins, figs, pocons and rice

Scotch rappee and mockaban snuffs
Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits French and peach brandy, and whiskey

Spanish and common cigars Tobacco, also M'Quie's do Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings Codfish, by the barrel

Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, to gether with a few setts Handsome Views.

We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.
DOWNING & GRANT.

SMITH & TODD, Exclusive of their general assortment of GRO-CERIES, lately received by the steam boats Etna and Gov. Shelby,

ARE NOW RECEIVING, By the steam boat Vesuivus and barge Independence IFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR

20 bbls. ditto ditto
5 boxes Havana ditto
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOLASSES 9 boxes TIN PLATES 5 bags ALSPICE

8 bags PEPPER 6 qr. casks London Part. Teneriffe WINI 1000 lbs. LOGWOOD 20 half bbls, MACKAREL 20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING 25 boxes RAISINS, first quality 20 boxes best CLARET WINE.

All of which they will sell wholesale cheape than can be imported from the eastward—an by retail at a very small profit for cash only. Lexington, June 19, 1818-

New and Cheap Goods. ROBERT A. GATEWOOD HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND IS NOW OPENING, At his Store in Lexington AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORT

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore by himself, from the cash houses and at auc tion, he will be enabled to sell them as low, it not lower, than goods brought to this market. Lexington, July 10, 1818-1

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

AVE on hand, a large assortment of MERChANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE. PITTSBURGH NAILS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Feb. 21-tf.

GROCERIES.

Smith and Todd, Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby,

A fresh assortment of the various articles
IN THE GROCERY LINE, WHICH they offer at low prices to whole-sale or retail customers, at their store articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best qua lity. May 29-tf

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co. TAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly oppo-site the Branch Bank of the United States where they have on hand a general assort

MERCHANDIZE, Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance. And they are now receiving an elegant as sortment of SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf

NEW GOODS. Higgins & Pritchartt, Have just received, and are now opening at the Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

A GENERAL ASSURTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which the offer for sale at very reduced prices. AMONG WHICH ARE Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS. Lexington, May 15.-tf.

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.
August 23—tf

FOR SALE. ONE HALF of the OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The whole establishment yields a net profit of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS a year, or a little upward. To a decided democratic republican, one half of it will be sold on reasonable terms. Application may be made in person, or by let-JOHN NORVELL.

ALMANACS. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, THE WREATH,

VERSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. BY A LADY OF LEXINGTON. " For gain, not glory, wing thy during flight."

THE writer of the proposed little volume convinced that though this is compare tively a youthful country, a taste for poetry is rapidly progressing in it. These Poems, ge-herally the effusion of feeling, and hastily writ-ten, are, with diffidence, offered to the patronage of a generous public.

The work will consist of a small volume, the price of which to Subscribers will be One Dol. > Subscriptions received at this Office. Those who hold Subscription Papers, will have the goodness to return them by the 1st of De-

October 16, 1818-3t

GEO. TROTTER & SON. AVE just received and are now opening MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for

Included in the assortment are Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Su-

perfine Cloths & Cassimeres, Monroe Shoes & Bootees for Ladies, Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions, And a complete assortment of

LIVERPOOL CHINA. Lex. July 24-tf

A. Blanchard HAS received a few of the best kind of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,

Which will be sold very low for each.
HE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE AS-SILVER WARE,

Warranted of the best kind—such as OFFEE and TEA POTS, SLOP BOWLS, SU-GAR DISHES, CREAM EWERS, PITCH-ERS, CANNS, TUMBLERS, LADLES and SPOONS OF ALL KINDS. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices LIREWISE, A FEW OF THE BEST

Eight Day Clocks. N.B. Gentlemen living at a distance, by send-ing orders, will be supplied upon as good terms as if they were present, as I have but one price. Lex. July 31, 1818-tf

Genuine Spanish Segars, ND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail. Lexington, Jan. 31-tf



JOHN BRIAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accourrement Makers,

GRATEFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a liandsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their unreceited attention erally. From their unremitted atter o business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering am ple satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, ladies and gentlemen's Saddlos, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leapard skin Hous-ings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Bradoon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrops, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valieses; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters artouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c

BRYAN'S Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL. As to the superior ease and quality of those addles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for

BOOK-BINDING & STA TIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. PESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Jou nal, next door to the former stand of Willia Essex & Son, occupied at present by William I Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, or Main Street, where they will keep a constan

School Books,

For Sale. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine which willthereby enable them to furnish pub c offices and banks with Blank Books rule n the neatest manner, and with much moracility than they could otherwise do.

A CARD.

MR. PIGEON, Professor of DANCING, he the honor to inform the Ladies and Ger tlemen of Lexington that he will arrive in thi place about the middle of November next when he proposes to open a DANCING SCHOOL, and to have, for the improvement of his pupils, PRACTISING BALLS, in the style of those in the city of New-York.

N. B. On Mr. P.'s arrival, more particulars the ground. will be given on the subject.

October 25, 1818-tf Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

(BY AUTHORITYOP THE LEGISLATURE)
OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS

LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAYETTE HOSPITAL. SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000 of 10,000 of 5,000 is 20,000 is 15,000 of 1,000 of 500 of 100 650 , of 50 is 32,500 688 Prizes. 1312 Blanks.

2,000 Tickets, at \$ 50 each, is \$ 100,000 NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES. First drawn No. will be entitled to First 300 Blanks, each to First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, First pon the 5th day's drawing, 5,000 first pon the 6th day's pon the 5th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of 520,000 first pon 10,000 first po

The § 1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars— 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the

The \$ 5000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawg, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars-the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction

of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be con-

sidered as donations to the Institution. Two Hundred Numbers will constitute day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different postoffices in the neighborhood of which tickets

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE, 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. of 5,000 of 1,000 of 500 ss of » of 100 50 Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be

ad of Thomas January, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant rospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acqu ing fortunes without incurring much risk, the Managers with the most flattering hope, the will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and the infirm, and to the most efficient means of affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lor-tery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims o misfortune and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, ap-peal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Mana-gers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of ob-taining the former unusually great, for a very

rapid sale of the tickets.

ANDREW M'CALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MANAGERS. B. GAINES.

STERLING ALLEN, Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818-tf

Notice is hereby given, 10 all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette at their October term, and the Surveyor of said county, or his deputy, on the 1st Friday in November next, to run the lines around my land, whereon I now live, and re-mark the same, and place in the superior advantages. stones where the corners are missing or rotted lown; and to take depositions, and do whatever else therein the law may require, the land being part of Wm. Peachy's Military Survey, which I purchased of Arjalon Price—and adourn from day to day, until the business is

JOHN CRUMBAUGH. Oct. 16, 1818-3t*

HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE. A FIRST RATE HORSE, with or without Saddle and Bride A Saddle and Bridle, is offered for sale.— Particulars by applying at this office. Lexington Oct. 9—tf

SHORTRIDGE & TODD HAVE ENTEREDINTO PARTNERSHIP IN THE Practice of the Law.

THEY will jointly attend to the business I henceforth entrusted to them. ELI SHORTRIDGE, LEVI L. TODD.

Mountsterling, Sept. 25-St Jessamine County, sct.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Bryant, on the Hickman road, near Wall's tavern, in Jessa-e county, one sorrel two years old MARE Blank Books, Stationery and COLT, with a star in her forehead, long tailsed to Seven Dollars before me, this 18th day of August, 1818. SAMUEL H. CRAIG, j. p.j.c. Oct. 16-3t*

TOWN OF LIMESTONE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, 150 BUILDING LOTS.

IN the above proposed town, as laid off, and the plott of which is recorded in the office of the county court of Mason. The advan-tages and rising prospects of the ground ly-ing above the mouth of Limestone Creek, are ing above the mouth of Limestone Creek, and ing above the mouth of Limestone Creek, and too obvious to require any explanation; the Lots are laid off in convenient form, and a sufficient number of streets and alies are attachficient number of streets and alies are att ed to them. The plan of said Town will be shewn, and the terms of sale made known on

The sale will take place on the 19th and 20th days of November next at 11 o'clock, A. M. and the lots will be sold on a credit of 9, 18, and 27 months. Bond and approved security will be required.

JAMES MORRISON.

Oct. 1.—Oct. 23, 1818.—5t

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, ly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S. AVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, HARD-WARE, CASSINETS. NAILS of every des-cription, &c. &c. SATTINETS,

KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be

Lexington, Sept. 13-tf. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

Just Opened, A T the CHEAP STORE, Main street, front-ing the old Market place, the following

GOODS, viz.

Rose, point, and stripe Blankets White, yellow, red and scarlet Flannels Green, blue and red Bocking and Baize Pelisse Cloths and Levantines Bombazine and Bombazettes Merino and Imitation Shawls London best superfine Cloths and Cassimeres Fine and common do. Vestings, fine and superfine do. and do. Stockingnett and Worsted Shirts Plain and corded Velvets Plan and corded ververs
Flushings, Coatings, and napped Frize
Men's, Women's & Children's Worsted Hose
Do. Do. Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
And a number of other articles too tedious to

mention. AS USUAL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARD WARE, PLAIN and ENGRAVED
GLASS, GROCERIES, WINES and LIWm. Gilnore

QUORS- of the hest que ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

To Shippers.

HE Subscriber having get an interest in a SAW MILL at the mouth of Quicksand, on the Kentucky river, he will carry on the building of flat bottom BOATS at that place, t three dollars per foot. From his experi-ence in the business, he hopes to meet with a liberal share of business.—Any Gentleman Sinclear Kertly shing to engage boats, will have only to in-m Doctor McMURTRY at Mountsterling, of it, and of the time and place on the river at which they wish the boats to be delivered. THOS. STEWART.

The Reporter will publish the above till October 23-tf.

BANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. EEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices. Lexington, June 12 .- tf

Chinn's Law Office;

S kept at his residence on Short street, Lexington, Ky. His attention will be limited o the Courts of Fayette County, alone, All ations touching the law, will be asisly attended to. The business of Scrivener, will also be at-

R. H. CHINN: Blank Checks UST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Far-

mers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the Vincent Ross United States Branch and the Lexington Branch May 29-tf FOREST HILL ACADEMY. Mary Reed Martha Red respectfully informed, that the Winter Session in the FOREST HILL ACADEMY,

session in the FOREST HIBE Average will commence on Monday the 26th day of the present month [October]—Terms \$15 per cathe payable in advance. Session of five months, payable in advance S. WILSON.

Forest Hill, Oct. 9, 1818.-3t

EDUCATION. dersigned is proprietor, will be conducted by himself exclusively after the 15th October; and the Lancasterian School by Mr. Daw-

of the Lancasterian system can be best judged of by an inspection at the school, of those numerous instances of rapid proficiency made by the pupils within the last five months, since organised and conducted by Mr. Dawson. Par ents who have not had an opportunity are carnestly invited to visit the school for that purpose, where they can have occular proof, hat children can in it learn more in three year han at other schools in five; and that the earning is more a pleasure than a task, i clearly evinced by their fondness for school. Persons wishing to make a trial of the school, if their children do not learn faster than in any ether school, with more ease and as much accuracy, no charge will be made for the first ree months. Another advantage this school has which is not common, and with which ma iy persons may not be acquainted, is that of its g both male and female academies con ected with it, in which the higher branches are taught, and to which children can be re

oved as soon as qualified. The rooms though, large both in the male and female departments, will be kept warn and every way comfortable: during the win er proper care will be taken to preserve the temperature throughout the day. In the Lancasterian school I have room for a conlerable number of pupils-price as usual our dollars per Quarter. Paper, books, &c urnished.

In the academies a few more can be received erms as formerly from 5 to 8 dollars per quar Thirty poor children of respectable parents

20 boys and 10 girls, will be received in the Lancasterian departments, and taught gratis luring the winter. J. P. ALDRIDGE.

To Let,

A HOUSE on Cheapside, one of the best stands in town for a wholesale or retain store. Possession will be given the 1st of Octo per next.—Also, two small HOUSES on Water street, good stands for small retail stores or

ALMANACS. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC

For 1819, By the Groce, Dozen or single one. October 9, 1818,-tf

List of Letters

EMAINING in the Post Office at Ver the 1st of January next, will be sent to the Ge neral Post Office as Dead Letters.

James Ashley Andw. Anderson Robt. Adams Lewis Arnold

Betsy Bledsoe Elizabeth Bledsoc Doct. Jacob Bodine Fanny Bowmar Susan Bailey Mary M. Brown Letice Baydry Humphrey Ball Henry Boozer, 5 Absalom Burton Thos. A Brooking Alexr. Brooks, R. B. Bohannon Alexr. Bell & Co. Sally B. Rird James Blair German Bohannon Thompson Bell Jeremiah Buckley

Aurthur Connely Thos. Cotton John Cunningham, 2 Lucy Carter Geo. A. Chambers, 2 Straugher Coleman Geo. B. Curtis Thos. Carroll Geo. Carlisle Wm. Clarke Wm. H. Cosby, 3 Geo. T. Cotton Rawleigh T. Colston Clerk Woodford C.C. 4

Thos. Hays

John Hopkins

John Kinkead

Saml. Lewis, 2

Mr. Loane Elizabeth Lee

Jesse Lansdell

Wm. M'Cudy

Warren Offutt

Geo. H. Offutt

Ralph Stewart

Elizabeth Scott, 2 Beverly Shackleford

Lewis Sullivan

Thomas Trueman Wm. Trousdall

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

Richd. Taylor

T. W. Sellers

Eliza N. Metrell 2

John M'Cormick

Elizabeth M'Cudy

Miss Arria Mosley

Marshall M'Clannahan

Sydnor D. Hanks

Capt. G. Holloway

Alexr. Dunlap Nancy Davis Henry Davis Peter Dedman Elizabeth Darnell Anne S. Davis Jacob Darneal Peter Dunn Capt. H. Douglas Thos. Davie Wm. Dawson

Jesse Ellis

John Ford Wm. Green Aurthur Gardner

Nathl. Hart, Esq. Mr. Hawkins John Hanna & Co. 2 Robt, Harrison John Howard

Joel Johnson, 2

Zach'y. Long Nimrod Long, 2 Willis Lea Lapsley & M'Key Nicholas Lafon

Thos. Martin, 2 Bazell McDade Wm. M'Pheters S. M'Cracken Mary Merridith

Samuel Martin Doct. L. Marshall Francis Y. Norvell, 2 S. M. Noel George W. New Samuel Nuckolls, 2 Christopher Nuvman

James O'Hara Wm Obanion

John Pope, esq. John Parker Sarah Parrish Saml. Price William Piches

Samuel Rice Walter H. Richards Richard Rowland James Redman Henson Rush Saml. Rankin Thos. Robertson

Amos Starks Joseph Smith E. & L. Searcy, 2 M. W. Sutton

m. R. Thompson W Jno. B. Wooldridge Nancy Wilhite Samuel Wallace Thomas Wilson Geo. W. Walker, 2 Abraham Wood William Wright Perry W. Wheat esse Wilhite

arah Yates Young's adm'rs.
JOSEPH W. BRYSON, D. P. M. Oct. 9, 1318-3t

Bills of Exchange, the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture. They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper. The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist ing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent o.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the pusiness of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand inlebted thereto, to come forwar and settle their accompts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL. Lexington Sept. 27—tf. firm stands indebted.

THE FATETTE Paper Manufacturing Co. AVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to scep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankTransylvania University.

This tees of the Transylvania University have the satisfaction to inform the public by have the satisfaction to inform the satisfaction to inform the satisfaction to inform the satisfaction that the satisfaction the satisfaction the satisfaction the satisfaction the satisfaction that the satisfaction the satisfaction that the satisfaction the satisfaction that the sat ty have the satisfaction to inform the pub-ic, that the next session will commence on the nlarged means of extending the usefulness of

In addition to the former buildings, apper-taining to the University, a very large and commodious edifice has just been finished, in the most substantial and comfortable manner, which contains, besides a chapel and the ne-cessary apartments for the exercises and leci-tures thirty airy, warm and well liberal. cessary apartments for the exercises and lectures, thirty airy, warm, and well lighted rooms. The space and united conveniences which these houses afford, have enabled the Trustees to establish a Refectory, which will be opened for the accommodation of the students, at the beginning of the next session. One hundred students may be thus provided with board and lodging within the walls of the University, and excellent board and lodging may be procured in the town, in private families, to be approved by the Faculty, for any greater number of the students that may apply for admission in the University. The Refectory and lodging rooms will be under the immediate direction of a Steward, and will be governed by such rules as shall have been adopted by the Trustees and the Faculty, to ensure good discipline, regularity, and the maintainance of order. The object of pecuniary advantage to the University ject of pecuniary advantage to the University not having entered into the views of the Trustees, but the Refectory being established solely for the accommodation of students, the expenses to which it may give rise will be justly apportioned among them, and such of the professors and tutors as may reside with them. The students are to furnish their own lodging rooms, conformably to the practice at other rooms, conformably to the practice at other colleges, and, where two or more occupy the same room, the expense of furniture will be equally divided between them.

The high reputation of the President and of

the professors and instructers, whom the Trus-tees have engaged and have made arrangements to engage, they are persuaded, entitles the Faculty to the greatest confidence. The wants and the wishes of the community require. that this University shall be placed in a condition to afford as good education as is given at other colleges in the United States; and thus to enable parents and guardians to avoid the heavy expense, and the long and distant sepa-ration from their children and wards, incident to remote institutions. To satisfy, in this respect, the just hopes of the public, has been the constant and earnest aim of the Trustees, and they will be greatly disappointed if their sanguine expectations, from the arrangements which have been made, should not be realized. which have been made, should not be realized. I he philosophical apparatus, belonging to the University, already considerable, is interested to be shortly increased: and the Trustees confidently hope that the munificence of the Legislature of Kentucky, whose guardian care has so often been extended to the University, will count be them to make large additions to the enable them to make large additions to the small but choice collection of books which now constitutes the Library, as well as to supply any further means, suggested by experience, of improving and expanding the useful capaci-

ies of the institution The system of study and instruction which the Trustees have adopted, has been formed after the best models in the United States, and with the view to the substitution of a solid, use that superficial plan which is too often follow-ed. Accordingly, the students are divided into four classes, comprising a total period of four years' study, and assigning one year's continu-ance in each of the classes. To obtain admission into the first, or Freshman class, the applicant must have a good knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar—of Virgil—the select orations of Ciccro—Sallust—Greek Testament— Collectanea Graca Minora-Clark's or Mare's Introduction to the making of Latin-be able to translate Fnglish into Latin-understand common Arithmetic—have studied antient and modern Geography—and must possess a good moral character. But any student who is found, on examination by the Faculty, to be duly qua-lified for either of the higher classes, will be allowed to enter such higher class by paying unless he comes from another college, (in which case the requisition will not be made the tuition fees of the previous class or classes For the accommodation of those who may not be prepared to enter either of the classes, a Grammar School, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Languages, is and wiff remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessary to prepare the student to enter the Freshs man class. The students of the Grammar man class. The students of the Grammar School will also be, as others are, allowed the

enefit of the Commons Hall. As there may be persons who have not and may not be able to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, but who may nevertice less be desirous of attending the lectures, provision is made that any such persons may be allowed to attend them accordingly, as irregular students; but they cannot obtain the testimonials of thorough education, which are conferred only upon those who have passed

through the prescribed course of study.

The Trustees believe they may safely state, that, exclusive of clothing and pocket money, respecting which the prudence of judicious parents and guardians will make the proper aggestions, the whole expense of those who sitggestions, the whole expense of those who live in Commons will not exceed \$175, the college year. It will be somewhat greater to those who board in private houses. The price of tuition in the classes is \$40 per annum, and \$30 in the Grammar School. Bond and surety, resident in Lexington, as is customary in guardians for the regular payment of college charges; or, at their option, in lieu of such bond and surety, \$ 50 in advance. \$ 50 on the first day of January, and \$ 50 on the first day of April, may be paid for those students who live n Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in advance, one third on the first day of January, and the remaining third on the first of April, for those students who board out of the Unis

Lexington is situated in a high, dry, and genty waving plain, extending many miles around it, the basis of which is a mass of limestone. It is distant from any large stream of water, and there are no local causes of disease in or near it. The country round about it is one of the most fertile in the United States, furnishing cheaply, in great abundance, provisions of all kinds. No place is better supplied with pure and excellent water. It is perfectly free from any endemical disease, and no other town in the United States is believed to exceed it in healthfulness. The buildings of the University are erected on one of the most elevated and ligible positions in the town.

The Trustees cannot conclude this notice, without respectfully expressing an anxious appe, that the enlightened public will contriute, by liberal patronage, 's enable the Trans sylvania University to send forth accomplished young men, of finished and comprenensive education, forming useful ornaments of society, and able and intelligent servants of the

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman.

Lexington, (Ky.) August, 1818-Sept. 11-St

Grand Lodge of Kentucky. A N adjourned meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge, will be held at the Mason's Hall. where all orders for that article will be thank where all orders for that article will be thank where all orders for that article will be thank fully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

Sept. 25-A. L. 5818-A. D. 1818—Oct. 2-9t]